

SOME MAINE MOSSES.— In the latter part of July, 1900, Mr. E. F. Williams and the writer noticed a luxuriant growth of mosses along the course of a tiny rill which trickled down the face of a steep (apparently limestone) ledge near Frenchville, Maine. Upon close inspection it was seen that this mat consisted largely of about half a dozen species. Four of these were not recorded for the state, namely, *Distichium capillaceum*, (Swz.) Bry. Eur.,¹ *Myurella Careyana*, Sull., *Bartramia Oederi*, (Gunn.) Swz., and *Encalypta ciliata*, (Hedw.) Hoffm.

The discovery of these plants was very interesting though not surprising when we consider that they have been found in adjacent territory, eastward, northward and westward. The *Encalypta* is the plant which Prof. Kindberg calls *E. Macouni*. It is apparently well distributed in Maine. The writer has collected it in Frenchville, Township 18 of Range 10 and in New Limerick — all in Aroostook County — and in Pleasant Ridge in Somerset County. He also has specimens collected by Mr. E. D. Merrill in Auburn, Androscoggin County, nearly 250 miles from the Frenchville station. At Pleasant Ridge the plant was growing with the same associates as at Frenchville. Similar associations of the four species exist in the gorge of the Aroostook River in New Brunswick as shown by specimens collected in 1902.

Beyond the two Maine stations already mentioned for *Distichium capillaceum* this species was collected on the 1st of September, 1903, associated with *Myurella Careyana* and *Bartramia Oederi* near Moxie Falls, Somerset County. At this station it was also growing in company with *Homalia trichomitron*, var. *Jamesii*, (Schpr.) Holz. — another moss which has not hitherto been reported from Maine. This *Homalia* was first collected by the writer on the 4th of August, 1896, in Stony Brook "Canyon," Carrying Place Plantation, Somerset County, and again on the 1st of July, 1903, at Skowhegan in the same county where it was quite abundant on two or three granite boulders in the woods.

It is a noteworthy fact that at all the stations here mentioned for *Distichium capillaceum* it has invariably been associated with *Myurella Careyana*. This social tendency is also in evidence in Europe, as shown by specimens collected by Jack in Switzerland and by Oldberg

¹This species has recently been reported from Maine, in the "Offerings" in *The Bryologist* for January, 1904.

in Scandinavia. In the first instance the *Myurella* was *M. julacea*, (Vill.) Bry. Eur. and in the last *M. apiculata*, (Hüb.) Bry. Eur.—J. FRANKLIN COLLINS, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island.

SOME INTRODUCED WEEDS OF CONNECTICUT.—In the summer of 1897 I made a visit to Central Village, Connecticut, and collected a few plants in that vicinity. Among others were three that I could not determine by the aid of any of the manuals of the flora of North America, but I had no trouble in finding them in several of the European manuals. These plants as determined by myself, and later by Mr. M. L. Fernald, were *Jasione montana*, L., *Campanula patula*, L., and *Crepis virens*, L. The field in which these plants were found had been seeded to clover the previous year. I was able to trace the clover seed to an importing house in New York City, giving me an extra clue as to how these weeds were introduced. There were but a few plants at most of either species, but I collected all that I could find. Last summer (1903) I visited the same field and found an abundance of *Jasione*, distributed nearly over the entire field. Of *Campanula* there were perhaps a dozen plants all near one another, while *Crepis* had evidently died out. At this time I found large mats of *Thymus serpyllum*, L., which had in all probability been introduced with the other weeds, but which I did not happen to see at the time that I found the others. In the same locality I have found at various times a number of other weeds that have been introduced from the West and elsewhere in grain and grass seed. Among these are *Agrostemma Githago*, L., *Echium vulgare*, L., *Silene Cucubalus*, Wibel, and *S. dichotoma*, Ehrh., *Sisymbrium altissimum*, L., *Solanum rostratum*, Dunal., *Cuscuta Epithymum*, Murr., and a number of others that I have not determined yet, one of which is probably *Berteroa incana*, DC. A number of the above have already been sent to the herbarium of the New England Botanical Club and others will be in course of time.—JOHN L. SHELDON, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

JAMES LAWRENCE BENNETT, whose name has long been associated with the flora of Rhode Island, died at Hartford, Connecticut, April 30th, 1904. Mr. Bennett was born in Providence, April 8th, 1832. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and prepared